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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/976,010	10/15/2001	Yoshio Uchida	Q66667	9598
75	590 06/20/2003			
SUGHRUE MION ZINN MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037-3213			EXAMINER	
			BOS, STEVEN J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1754	-
			DATE MAILED: 06/20/2003	/

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
		09/976,010	UCHIDA; YOSHIO
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
		Steven Bos	1754
	The MAILING DATE of this communication a	opears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address
Period f	• •		•
THE I - Exter after - If the - If NO - Failu - Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION isions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a re period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statuely received by the Office later than three months after the mail of patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	.136(a). In no event, however, may ply within the statutory minimum of the dwill apply and will expire SIX (6) Movelet, cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed hirty (30) days will be considered timely. ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on		
2a) <u></u>	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ 7	his action is non-final.	-
3)	Since this application is in condition for allow	•	natters, prosecution as to the merits is
*	closed in accordance with the practice unde on of Claims		
4)	Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application	٦.	•
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr	awn from consideration.	
5)[Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
6) 🗌	Claim(s) <u>1-9</u> is/are rejected.		
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to		•
8) 🗌	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	or election requirement.	
Applicati	on Papers		
9) 🗌 -	The specification is objected to by the Examir	ier.	
10) 🗌 -	Γhe drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)⊡ acc	epted or b)☐ objected to by	the Examiner.
	Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abe	eyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a)□ approved b)□	disapproved by the Examiner.
	If approved, corrected drawings are required in r	eply to this Office action.	
12) 🗀 -	Γhe oath or declaration is objected to by the Ε	xaminer.	
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		•
13)⊠	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	gn priority under 35 U.S.C	C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a)[☑ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:		
~	1. Certified copies of the priority document	nts have been received.	
	2. Certified copies of the priority documer	nts have been received in	Application No
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the pri application from the International E	Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a))).
	ee the attached detailed Office action for a lis		
<i>,</i> —	cknowledgment is made of a claim for domes	•	
) ☐ The translation of the foreign language p Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dome		
Attachment	(s)		
2) 🔲 Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) 🔲 Notice o	w Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
S. Patent and Tr TO-326 (Re		Action Summary	Part of Paper No. 7

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Claims 1,3 are objected to because of the following informalities: In claim 1, it appears that "tow" was intended to be –two--. In claim 3, the quotations are superfluous. Appropriate correction is required.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1,4,5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 1, "at least tow kinds of metal salts" is indefinite as to what is meant by "kinds of metal salts"; ie. what is considered to be a kind of metal salt?

In claim 1, "two kinds of metals" is indefinite as to what is meant by "kinds of metals"; ie. what is considered to be a kind of metal?

In claim 4, "at least two kinds of metal atoms" is indefinite as to what is meant by "kinds of metal atoms"; ie. what is considered to be a kind of metal atom?

In claim 5, it is indefinite as to how a "complex metal oxide" can be formed in claim 1 when the same metal is used in each metal salt as claimed in claim 5. Complex metal oxide is taken to mean an oxide having 2 or more different metal elements therein.

In claim 5, "are made of a same metal" is indefinite as to what is meant by this language.

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-3,6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saegusa '505.

Saegusa suggests the instantly claimed process but may differ in that heating to a temperature at which transition to a complex metal oxide occurs is not stated. See cols. 3-5,7,examples 1-5.

However Saegusa teaches calcining, ie. heating, at the same temperatures instantly claimed to form the same perovskite titanates, ie. complex metal oxide, instantly claimed thus the instantly claimed heating to the complex metal oxide transition temperature would appear to be suggested.

The subject matter as a whole would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have selected the overlapping

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portion of the range disclosed by the references because overlapping ranges have been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness, In re Malagari, 182 USPQ 549.

Claims 1-3,7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mohri '480.

Mohri suggests the instantly claimed process but may differ in that heating to a temperature at which transition to a complex metal oxide occurs is not stated. See col. 4.6 and the claims.

However Mohri teaches calcining, ie. heating, at the same temperatures instantly claimed to form the same perovskite titanates, ie. complex metal oxide, instantly claimed thus the instantly claimed heating to the complex metal oxide transition temperature would appear to be suggested.

The subject matter as a whole would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have selected the overlapping portion of the range disclosed by the references because overlapping ranges have been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness, In re Malagari, 182 USPQ 549.

Claims 1,7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 1065693.

EP '693 suggests the instantly claimed process but may differ in that heating to a temperature at which transition to a complex metal oxide occurs is not stated. See col. Paragraphs 16-22, example 1.

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However EP '693 teaches calcining, ie. heating, at the same temperatures instantly claimed to form the same perovskite titanates, ie. complex metal oxide, instantly claimed thus the instantly claimed heating to the complex metal oxide transition temperature would appear to be suggested.

The subject matter as a whole would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have selected the overlapping portion of the range disclosed by the references because overlapping ranges have been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness, In re Malagari, 182 USPQ 549.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steven Bos whose telephone number is 703-308-2537. The examiner can normally be reached on increased flextime program.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman can be reached on 703-308-3837. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

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Steven Bos Primary Examiner Art Unit 1754

sjb June 17, 2003